

TURKEYS, FRUIT AND LEAF TOBACCO

(Continued From First Page.)

home consumption. Well, as for that matter, it did not ship hogs to any great extent, and it did not ship very much tobacco, and it didn't raise any more apples and peaches and pears than were required for home use. And it is to be doubted if it sent beyond its borders any butter or cheese, and as for potatoes and truck, well, the business was unknown. Now it is mighty different, and it's a good thing it is different. All these things bring a sight of money to old Virginia, and the business is growing from year to year.

But talking about apples and peaches and pears and other fruits which bring to Virginia every year thousands upon thousands of dollars, I have just been reading the annual report of Walter Whately, the secretary of the Virginia Horticultural Society.

While the report deals almost entirely with the immediate affairs of the society, and tells what great things it is doing to advertise Virginia fruits and fruit lands, and is therefore very interesting, it gives but few statistics of the kind needed for home use. From other sources I have some statistics that are worthy of consideration.

Some Figures About Fruit. From these latter figures learn that while nearly every county in the State grows fruit to a greater or less extent, the real market-producing counties are as follows: Albemarle, Augusta, Bedford, Patrick, Rockingham, Nelson, Franklin, Rappahannock, Frederick, Floyd, Carroll, Craig, Botetourt, Roanoke, Pittsylvania, Shenandoah, Washington, Rockbridge, Amherst, Scott, Lee, Madison, Fairfax and others.

The following figures, which, while not guaranteed to be absolutely accurate, will come very near to giving an idea what these counties have been doing within the last year. Only such counties are named below as have a hundred thousand trees or more. The figures give the number of bearing trees:

	Apple trees	Peach trees	Pear trees
Albemarle	605,000	162,000	12,000
Augusta	400,000	55,000	10,000
Bedford	210,000	60,000	3,000
Patrick	360,000	15,000	1,200
Rockingham	230,000	57,000	7,200
Nelson	280,000	20,000	1,100
Franklin	260,000	77,000	2,100
Rappahannock	260,000	40,000	4,500
Frederick	255,000	192,000	1,500
Floyd	258,000	36,000	12,000
Carroll	230,000	9,000	1,900
Botetourt	225,000	125,000	2,200
Roanoke	220,000	65,000	6,000
Pittsylvania	222,000	70,000	6,600
Shenandoah	212,000	95,000	6,600
Washington	182,000	28,000	1,900
Rockbridge	158,000	38,000	5,000
Amherst	145,000	25,000	3,700
Scott	192,000	5,000	1,100
Lee	133,000	11,200	1,400
Madison	142,000	6,300	1,200
Fairfax	140,000	112,000	20,000

Other Counties Good Second. Many other counties come very near to the hundred-thousand mark, but are not included in the above because they do not tip the beam at that figure, and still many others that make splendid fruit fall under the fifty thousand-tree mark. The truth is that every county in the Virginia raises good fruit, and not a little of it, but the hundred-thousand-tree counties are the ones that are doing the marketing and bringing good outside money within the borders to enrich the old State. The others make fruit, and not a few of them sell some, but in the main their product is for home consumption, and that home consumption goes to make Virginians all the more healthy and robust. The time is perhaps not far distant when very county in the State will be a fruit seller.

Sun-Cured Tobacco. I have been reading a report of a special agent of the United States government sent out to obtain information concerning tobacco cure. What he found out in the main is interesting, and would fill a column or two in this department of The Times-Dispatch. What he didn't find out would likely fill two pages.

The following facts, obtained by this government agent, while not new to Virginia folks, are interesting and are accurate. Of the sun-cured goods he says:

"This district is composed of the counties of Caroline, Fluvanna, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King and Queen, King William, Louisa, New Kent, Orange, and Spotsylvania, in Virginia.

"The usual time of planting is May

Grape

All of the now famous Sun-Cured Leaf Tobacco known to the world is grown in a few counties near to Richmond. Every pound of it is sold in Richmond, and the Richmond manufacturers get the cream of the crop from year to year—what outside factories get is simply the "leavings."

Hence, the best SUN-CURED CHEWING TOBACCO is MADE IN RICHMOND—indeed, it may be said that none is genuine that is not

Made in Richmond

THE BRAND KNOWN AS

Grape

Is the BEST Sun-Cured Chewing Tobacco made in Richmond.

Therefore GRAPE is the best Old Virginia Sun-Cured Chew in the World.

Some people are sometimes fooled by spurious brands of sun-cured, so called; but no sensible chewer can always be fooled into trying a thing that an impecunious dealer may try to pass off upon him as "just as good as Grape." No alleged "sun-cured" can possibly be "just as good as Grape."

Be Sure You Get the Real Grape

Made in Richmond by

R. A. PATTERSON TOBACCO COMPANY

REMEMBER: The name Patterson on Tobacco stands for Quality.

20 to June 15—distance between rows, three and one-half to four feet, and between plants in the row, twenty-four to thirty inches. The planting, usually after rain, is all by hand.

September is the usual month for harvest, the process consisting of cutting and hanging the plants on sticks. When the weather is favorable they are hung on scaffolds and partly cured in the sun, after which they are hung in barns and air-cured. The leaves are then stripped, assorted into various grades, and sold on the loose-floor auction market in Richmond. The better grades are used in the manufacture of chewing tobacco, the poorer ones in smoking tobacco for domestic use.

Virginia Darks. Of the Virginia dark tobaccos this agent says: "The following counties are in the dark district: Albemarle, Amelia, Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, Botetourt, Brunswick, Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Greenville, Lunenburg, Nelson, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Sussex and Rockbridge, in Virginia.

"Planting is done by hand in rows from three and one-fourth to three and one-half feet apart; plants from thirty to thirty-six inches apart in the row; the usual time is from mid-May to mid-June.

"Harvest is August 20 to September 20. The plants are cut, hung in barns on sticks, and cured with open wood fires. The leaves are afterwards stripped from the stalks, sorted and sold on the loose-floor markets at different places in the district. The tobacco is then redried and prized in hogheads of about 1,200 pounds each. The greater part of the product is exported. Italy, Austria, Germany and Great Britain being the principal buyers, and smaller amounts going to other foreign countries. Some of the finest grades are used for domestic plug wrappers; other grades are used in manufacturing cheap cigars, snuff, smoking tobacco and for plug fillers. The government agent does not fail to tell also about the bright belt, including in the Virginia counties that make the fancy bright goods the fol-

lowing: Pittsylvania, Halifax, Charlottesville, Franklin, Floyd, Patrick, Henry, Mecklenburg, Roanoke, etc.

Virginia Burley. The agent, and supposed expert falls entirely to mention the fact that Virginia is raising a good lot of Burley, and, of course, he does not tell of the counties in which it thrives and does well. In a general way he might have said that any Virginia and West Virginia counties that have limestone lands and can grow bluegrass can also grow profitably the White Burley tobacco; for instance, Albemarle, Augusta, Amherst, Nelson, Craig, Botetourt, Highland, Rockbridge, Giles, Tazewell, Lee, Buchanan, and parts of Pittsylvania, Halifax, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Charlotte, Prince Edward, and maybe numbers of other, certainly any others that can boast of limestone lands.

O well, Old Virginia can produce anything, from iron and silver and coal and gold and lead and all of the good things that grow out of the land or can be caught in the waters near to the land.

I have an unsophisticated friend up in the dark corners of Pittsylvania county who is a little weak on Geography, and still more feeble on Scripture, who honestly believes that the Garden of Eden was somewhere in the Eastern section of Virginia, and that those magnificent grain fields that Parashah so carefully cultivated for seven years under the advice of Joseph were located in the Western section of the Old Dominion. Of course, he is away off, but honestly I think Adam could have raised better, and a less seductive fruit had he located in Virginia, and I daresay Joseph would have had to build larger barns and more of them had he advised the King of Egypt to cultivate the valleys and the hills of Virginia.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING NEWS

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some of the intersecting streets are going to follow in line. Why should there not be skyscrapers and big office buildings on Eighth and Ninth and Broad Streets as well as on Main?

Suburban Notes. The bad weather of the past few weeks has necessarily kept people from looking over suburban property, as they usually do in better seasons, and so it is likely that the agents who handle the suburban ground have had a rather dull week—that is, so far as skimming around and making actual sales may be concerned, but these sellers of rural homes have been doing a good lot of office work and making big preparations for spring deals.

The street car people, as will be seen by perusal of the daily papers, are showing a strong disposition to increase their already superb trolley service for the suburbs, and this fact naturally keeps the suburbs in the public eye. Glinter Park, Battery Court, West End, Woodland Heights, Manchester, Forest Hill and other suburbs will be right in the limelight by the springtime, and the probability is that all of them will do more business the present year than ever before in the history of suburban Richmond.

MUCH BETTER CORN AND MORE OF IT

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the last day of the session a special corn exhibit, and in fact, the last day will be strictly "corn day" and the exhibits and the discussions will be under the management of Professor Lyman Carrier, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and secretary and treasurer of the Virginia Corn-Growers' Association.

In a letter just received from Professor Carrier, he makes some suggestions concerning the forthcoming Times-Dispatch King Corn Prizes that are eminently proper, and The Times-Dispatch wishes to assure him and other corn-growing enthusiasts that the paper is right in with them. But let Professor Carrier speak for himself. Here is his letter with the explanation that The Times-Dispatch

heartily approves and agrees to his proposition as to diverting one-third of the King Corn Prize money in the manner he suggests, provided, of course, that it meets with the approval of the various contributors to the same. And it is hardly to be doubted that they will heartily approve the scheme. Professor Carrier says:

A Corn-Growing Contest.

"The great good that came from the King Corn Special prize fund collected by The Times-Dispatch and given at the State Fair, is that it has drawn to the interest already being taken in the seed corn that is to be planted next year. Nearly all the farmers who have reputations for growing good corn have sold all of their crop that they could spare. It looks as if there would be a big demand for seed corn this winter that is not going to be supplied with Virginia-grown seed. No one can estimate the enormous increase in the corn crop that will result from this general use of better seed. It is not too early now to be laying plans for keeping up the interest in this work. In view of the fact that a prize of 500 dollars has been offered for the best acre of corn grown in the State, the award to be made at the State Fair, why cannot we have a five-acre contest?"

Larger Yields Wanted.

"It is larger yields that we want—larger yields produced from good seed so that the results may be of greater benefit than merely making a record for other farmers to strive to attain. I would suggest that The Times-Dispatch set apart one-third of the money raised for corn prizes this year for such a contest, announcement to be made at the joint meeting of the Virginia Corn-Growers' Association and State Farmers' Institute at Richmond, February 1, 2 and 3. The balance of the fund would be amply sufficient to insure a large and better exhibit of corn at the next State Fair than was shown this last year. If the contestants in this five-acre contest were compelled to plant seed that would conform to the rules of the Corn Growers' Association for purebred corn, we would have a large amount of seed produced from 1811 to a hundred dollars an acre more to grow than could be realized from the crop at market prices for the corn. We do not accomplish much good. We want large fields, but profitable yields, and these should be produced from seed that will outyield ordinary sorts grown under like conditions.

"The Corn-Growers' Association will hold its show in midwinter of each year, which gives plenty of time for harvesting and curing the crop under proper inspection.

"We would be pleased to have this prize awarded at that time, but if it is under the direction of some other organization a number of our members will be among the contestants."

MARKETS REPORT LARGER RECEIPTS

(Continued From First Page.)

white or color, 15-1-2 to 16-1-2 cents. Common leaf—Dark red, 12-1-2 to 14-1-2 cents; bright red, 15-1-2 to 17 cents; white or color, 17 to 18 cents. Medium leaf—Dark red, 15 to 16 cents; bright red, 17 to 18-1-2 cents; white or color, 18 to 19 cents. Good leaf—Dark red, 16 to 18 cents; bright red, 18-1-2 to 20 cents; white or color, 19-1-2 to 20 cents. Fine selections—Dark red, 18 to 19-1-2 cents; bright red, 20 to 21 cents; white or color, 22 to 23 cents.

Prices Have Upward Tendency.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Lynchburg, Va., January 15.—The sales of loose tobacco on the Lynchburg market for the two weeks ending January 14, 1910, as reported by John L. Oglesby:

Sold week ending January 7... 26,200
Sold week ending January 14... 241,200
Increase week ending Jan. 14... 215,000
Sold from September 1, 1910, to January 14, 1910... 5,875,700
Sold from August 17, 1909, to January 14, 1910... 10,223,700
Decrease for 1910... 4,348,000
The receipts in redried tobacco have been fairly good, and quality, but was mostly of rather small size.

Prices on all grades were fully up to quotations, with an upward tendency. Quotations are as follows:

Lugs common, \$5 to \$5.50; lugs good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; lugs good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; lugs good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; leaf medium, \$7.50 to \$9; leaf good, \$9 to \$11; leaf fine, \$11 to \$15; leaf wrappers, \$15 to \$25.

Firm Prices at Danville.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Danville, Va., January 15.—The weather for several weeks past has been unusually cold and generally very harsh, and in consequence receipts of loose tobacco at the warehouses have been very small, and have been artificially ordered in collars or water, a process that is very objectionable to the buyers.

The quality of the offerings has presented no special feature, being about an average run of the crop. Prices are at about the same level as has prevailed for the past thirty days, and the demand good from the usual sources. Export operators are experiencing very quiet business, and are correspondingly small buyers. Local business in redried tobacco has been fairly active, and sales which foot a considerable total have been recently made that appear to have netted the owners small margins of profit.

Light Receipts at Rocky Mount.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Rocky Mount, N. C., January 15.—Owing to the very cold, unseasonable weather and the scarcity of tobacco in the country, receipts have been very light this week. The quality is some better than last week, there being less shipped and rehandled and more farmers' stock being offered. There is little or no change in prices, the lower grades being perhaps a shade easier, but the better grades are holding their own and selling well. The independent buyers are more active, and taking a larger per cent. of the offerings than at any time this season.

Holly Springs Lithia Water

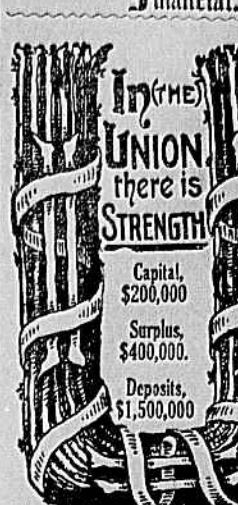
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NEW STATE HIGHWAY OVER MOUNTAIN

(Continued From First Page.)

healthy climate and pure spring waters.

From an engineering standpoint this road is of interest, as it starts on the east at an elevation of 800 feet above sea level, climbs by gradual grade up and over the crest of the mountain at Rockfish Gap, at an elevation of 2,000 feet, and drops down to Waynesboro and connects with the Shenandoah Valley roads at an elevation of 1,300 feet. The road will be twenty feet wide, with twelve feet of macadam, and will be built by and under the specifications of the Highway Commissioner. Grade will be easy, modern methods of underdrainage will be employed, and there will be no grade crossings where this road crosses a railroad.

NEW ENTERPRISES PLANNED IN SOUTH

(Continued From First Page.)

factory architectural terra cotta, and it will have three mill construction buildings, costing \$50,000. Yukon Po-

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